

State of California
The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

STANDARD LAND USE LEGEND

January 1981

(This legend is for land use surveys conducted after 1981 and before 1993)

The minimum breakdown of land use is according to the "Class" symbol. More detail is obtained by adding the subclass number to the class symbol, or by use of special condition symbols. Any or all of the following information can be delineated.

1. Types of agricultural, urban, or recreational development, and kinds of native land use.
2. Kinds of crops for a given period.
3. Intercrop practices.
4. Sources of water supply.
5. Irrigated or non-irrigated agricultural classess
 - (i) Denotes an irrigated crop and preceeds the class symbol.
Example: iG1 - irrigated barley
 - (n) Indicateds a dry farmed crop and preceds the class symbol.
Example: nG1 - dryland farmed barley.Note: Refer to Idle, Fallow, and Abandoned for special uses of "i" or "n".

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

(preceded with "i" or "n")

G - GRAIN AND HAY CROPS

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1. Barley | 3. Oats |
| 2. Wheat | 6. Miscellaneous and
mixed grain and hay |

R - RICE

F - FIELD CROPS

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Cotton | 7. Grain sorghum |
| 2. Safflower | 8. Sudan |
| 3. Flax | 9. Castor beans |
| 4. Hops | 10. Beans,dry (all types) |
| 5. Sugar beets | 11. Miscellaneous field |
| 6. Corn (field & sweet) | 12. Sunflowers |

P - PASTURE

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Alfalfa & alfalfa mixtures | 4. Native Pasture |
| 2. Clover | 5. Induced high water
native pasture |
| 3. Mixed pasture | 7. Turf farms |
| 4. Native pasture | |

T - TRUCK, NURSERY AND BERRY CROPS

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Artichokes | 14. Spinach |
| 2. Asparagus | 15. Tomatoes |
| 3. Beans (green) | 16. Flowers and nursery |
| 4. Cole crops (when further
breakdown is not needed) | 18. Miscellaneous truck |
| 6. Carrots | 19. Bushberries |
| 7. Celery | 20. Strawberries |
| 8. Lettuce (all types) | 21. Peppers (chili,
bell,etc.) |
| 9. Melons, squash, and
cucumbers (all types) | 22. Broccoli |
| 10. Onions and garlic | 23. Cabbage |
| 11. Peas | 24. Cauliflower |
| 12. Potatoes | 25. Brussels sprouts |
| 13. Sweet Potatoes | |

D - DECIDUOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Apples | 9. Figs |
| 2. Apricots | 10. Miscellaneous deciduous |
| 3. Cherries | |
| 5. Peaches and nectarines | 12. Almonds |
| 6. Pears | 13. Walnuts |
| 7. Plums | 14. Pistachios |
| 8. Prunes | |

C - SUBTROPICAL FRUITS

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Grapefruit | 7. Miscellaneous subtropical fruits |
| 2. Lemons | |
| 3. Oranges | 8. Kiwis |
| 4. Dates | 9. Jojoba |
| 5. Avocados | 10. Eucalyptus |
| 6. Olives | |

V - VINEYARDS

(subclasses not mapped unless specified)

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Table grapes | 3. Raisin grapes |
| 2. Wine grapes | |

S - SEMIAGRICULTURAL & INCIDENTAL TO AGRICULTURE

(precede subclasses 1, 2, and 3 with "n", 4 with "i", and 5 with "n" or "i" as the case may be)

1. Farmsteads
2. Feed lots (livestock and poultry)
3. Dairies
4. Lawn areas
5. Cemeteries

I - IDLE (precede with "i" or "n")

1. Land cropped within the past three years but not tilled at the time of survey. See Special Conditions for tilled lands.

Exception: If it can be determined that the land was cropped during one of the three previous growing seasons, map the condition by indicating the crop

2. New lands being prepared for crop production.

UNCLASSIFIED

E - ENTRY DENIED

NATIVE CLASSES

(Do not precede with "i" or "n")
(subclasses not mapped unless specified)

NV - NATIVE VEGETATION

1. Grass land
2. Light brush
3. Medium brush
4. Heavy brush
5. Brush and timber
6. Forest

NR - RIPARIAN VEGETATION

1. Marsh lands, tules and sedges
2. Natural high water table meadow
3. Trees, shrubs or other larger stream side or watercourse vegetation
4. Seasonal duck marsh, dry or only partially wet during summer
5. Permanent duck marsh, flooded during summer

NS - NOT SURVEYED

NW - WATER SURFACE - Lakes, reservoirs, rivers, canals, etc.

NB - BARREN AND WASTELAND

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Dry stream channels | 4. Salt flats |
| 2. Mine Tailing | 5. Sand dunes |
| 3. Barren land | |

NC - NATIVE CLASSES UNSEGREGATED (May be used alone when further breakdown is not required)

URBAN CLASSES
(Do not precede with "n")

U - URBAN - Residential, commercial, and industrial (May be used alone when further breakdown is not required)

UR - RESIDENTIAL - One or two family units, including including trailer courts (May be used alone when further breakdown is not required)

Development Factor

Type of development (houses per acres)	Percent developed
0. 0.5 to 2	75 - 100
1. 3 to 4	75 - 100
2. 3 to 4	50 - 75
3. 5 to 6	75 - 100
4. 5 to 6	50 - 75
5. 5 to 6	25 - 50
6. 7 or more	75 - 100
7. 7 or more	50 - 75
8. 7 or more	25 - 50
9. 7 or more	0 - 25

Water Use Factor

(Percent of the total area that is irrigated)

0. 0 - 10	5. 50 - 60
1. 10 - 20	6. 60 - 70
2. 20 - 30	7. 70 - 80
3. 30 - 40	8. 80 - 90
4. 40 - 50	9. 90 - 100

Example: UR71 - C

Urban residential with a development factor of 7,
a water use factor of 1, and are condominiums.

UC - COMMERCIAL (May be used alone when further breakdown is not required)

1. Miscellaneous establishments (offices, retailers, etc.)
2. Hotels
3. Motels
4. Apartments, barracks (3 family units and larger) - Indicate the number of stories following the appropriate subclass
5. Institutions (hospitals, prisons, reformatories, asylums, etc., having a reasonably constant 24-hour resident population)
6. Schools (yards to be mapped separately if large enough)
7. Municipal auditoriums, theaters, churches, buildings and stands associated with race tracks, football stadiums, baseball parks, rodeo arenas, etc.
8. Miscellaneous high water use (Specify use. To be used to indicate a high water use condition not covered by the above categories.)

Example: UC23 = Three story hotel

UI - INDUSTRIAL (Should not be used without subclass unless specified)

1. Manufacturing, assembling, and general processing
2. Extractive industries (oil fields, rock quarries, gravel pits, public dumps, rock and gravel processing plants, etc.)
3. Storage and distribution (warehouses, substations, railroad marshalling yards, tank farms, etc.)
6. Saw mills
7. Oil refineries
8. Paper mills
9. Meat packing plants
10. Steel and aluminum mills
11. Fruit and vegetable canneries and general food processing
12. Miscellaneous high water use (Specify use. To be used to indicate a high water use condition not covered by the above categories.)
13. Sewage treatment plant including ponds.

UV - VACANT (Should not be used without subclass unless specified)

1. Unpaved areas (vacant lots, graveled surfaces, playing fields, raw lands within metropolitan areas, etc.)
3. Freeway and railroad right of way.
4. Paved areas (parking lots, oiled surfaces, flood control channels, tennis court areas, auto sales lots, etc.)
6. Airport runways

Example: UV3 = Freeway
UV6-M = Military airport runway

SR - SUBURBAN RESIDENTIAL (areas wich have a low population density)

1. Large percentage of the areas in lawns, gardens, small orchards, etc., and has a high water use.
2. Large percentage of the area in nonirrigated native plants, and hence has a low water use.

RECREATIONAL CLASSES

RR - RESIDENTIAL

Permanent and seasonal home tracts within a primarily recreational area. The estimated number of houses per acre is indicated by a number in the symbol.

Example: RR3 = 3 homes pre acres
RR3-C = condominium

RC - COMMERCIAL

Commercial areas within a primarily recreational area. (Includes motels, resorts, hotels, stores, etc.)

RV - RECREATIONAL VACANT

The estimated number of lots per acre is indicated by a number in the symbol.

Example: RV1 = 1 lot per acre
RV14 = 1/4 lot per acre

RT - RECREATIONAL VEHICLE AND CAMP SITES.

ADDITIONAL SYMBOLS

Z - This appears in tabulations only and is area is outside of the study area of quadrangles involved.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

(only one can be used per parcel)

(A) ABANDONED ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS

Trees or vines must be in such a condition that renewal of cultural practices would restore economic production. Indicated by "A" following crop symbol.

Example: iD1-A Indicates an apple orchard previously irrigated but now abandoned.

(B) BURNED OVER AREAS (not to be mapped unless specified)

Indicated by "B". The type and density of natural cover destroyed by fire is obtained by examination of aerial photo.

Example: NV2-B

(C) CONDOMINIUMS

(F) FALLOW LANDS

Must be tilled at time of survey.

- (1) If no crop residue is apparent or identifiable then the "F" symbol will follow the agricultural class symbol for the crop most representative of those grown in the area.

Example: iT-F = Fallow land within a truck crop area. (with facilities for irrigation)

- (2) If the crop residue is apparent and identifiable but is not from the current crop season covered by the survey then the field is considered fallow and mapped as the class of the crop residue.

Example: Surveyor found an old sugar beet residue not from current season. Land would be mapped F-F.

- (3) However, if the crop residue is identifiable as that of a crop which was grown during the survey period, then map the field as though crop existed.

Example: iT6 = Carrot residue from current growing season.

(K) FREEWAYS

(M) MILITARY AREAS

Indicates land owned or controlled by the military and is used following the land use symbol.

Example: iF1-M = Irrigated cotton within a military area.

(P) PARKS

Indicates all types of parks, both public and private and is used following the land use symbol.

Example: iS4-P = irrigated landscape within a park.
NV-P = natural vegetation landscape within a park.

(S) SEED CROP

Indicates any crop grown for seed and is used following crop symbol.

Example: iP1-S = Irrigated alfalfa seed crop.

(T) TILLED LANDS

"T" for Tilled is to be used in addition to, not in place of any existing classification.

Its purpose is to identify fields that are clean tilled at time of survey in areas that multi-cropping is practiced.

Example: iF-T = Tilled land in a predominately field crop area.

(X) PARTIALLY IRRIGATED CROPS

Crops irrigated for only part of their normal irrigation season.

Example: iP3-X = Partially irrigated mixed pasture.

(Y) YOUNG NON-BEARING ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS

Follows crop symbol.

Example: iC3-Y = Young non-bearing irrigated oranges.

(Z) RECLAMATION

Land being leached for the removal of harmful salts. This symbol will be used following either the ~Idle~ symbol or symbols of crops grown as a step in the reclamation process.

Examples: iI2-Z or iR-Z

(fraction) INTERCROPPING

Indicated by a fractional symbol. The crop symbol appearing first in order in the preceding legend will be mapped in the numerator.

Exception: When orchard or vineyard is intercropped with some other crop class, the orchard or vineyard symbol will appear in the numerator.

Examples: iD5/G1 = Peaches intercropped with barley
iD5/D13 = Walnuts intercropped with peaches

(fraction) DOUBLE CROPS

First crop indicated by enclosed parenthesis.








Examples: (iG)iF6 = Irrigated grain followed by field corn.
(iT24)iT8 = Cauliflower followed by lettuce.

(percentages) MIXED LAND USE

Indicated by percentages following land use symbols. No more than 3 symbols are to be used.

Example: iD5 -40% Irrigated peaches 40%
NV -20% Native vegetation 20%
UR -40% Urban residential 40%

SOURCE OF IRRIGATION WATER

	Pump	Gravity
Natural stream	1 	5 
Drain	2 	6 
Well	3 	7 
Other source, including lake, pond, reservoir, and oxbow	4 	8 